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JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

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*Issued on behalf of the Jewish National Fund
Commission for the United Kingdom.*

THE Jewish National Fund

BY

JOSEPH D. JACOBS.

(President of the National Fund Commission for the United Kingdom.)

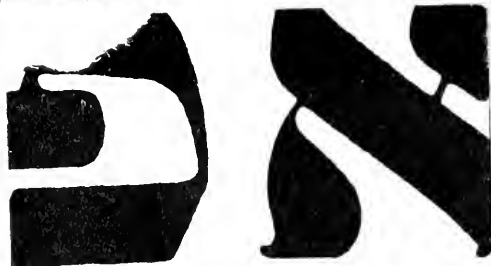
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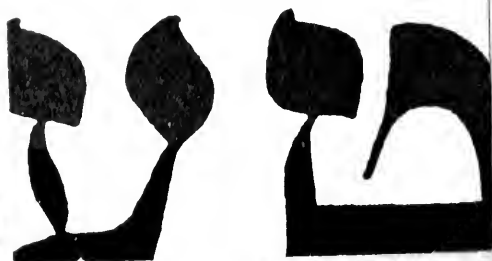
NOTE.

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The Jewish National Fund.

1. ORIGIN OF THE FUND.

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It was at the First Zionist Congress, held in Basle in 1897, that the idea of a Jewish National Fund (*Keren Kajemeth le-Jisrael*) was mooted by Professor Herman Shapira, and at the Fourth Congress held in 1900, the proposal was accepted in principle. A scheme (which suggested the creation of a Fund inalienable from the Jewish people for the sole purpose of acquiring land in Palestine and Syria) was submitted to the Fourth Congress for consideration, and the Actions Committee was asked to endeavour to lay before the Fifth Congress a constitution embodying this scheme.

The Fifth Congress passed a resolution appointing a Special Commission to consider the question of constitution in all its bearings. At the first of the biennial conferences held after the Fifth Congress in the non-Congress years, it was decided that the objects enumerated in the before mentioned scheme needed extension, and at the second of those Conferences it was resolved that administrative powers as well as powers of leasing should be added to the main object named in the scheme. Considerable difficulty was experienced, however, in choosing a country in which the Headquarters of the Fund should be situate, especially as the legal form of constitution was bound to depend largely on the country chosen.

The Sixth Congress, held in 1903, declared in favour of the extended objects above mentioned, and resolved upon the formation of an Association to be launched in England in the form of an English Company. Between that year and 1906 proposals with reference to constitution were exhaustively considered, and in 1906 the Constitution in its present form was adopted.

2. CONSTITUTION.

On the 8th of April, 1907, "Juedischer Nationalfonds (*Keren Kajemeth le-Jisrael*) Limited" was incorporated as an English Company in England with its registered office in London. It is an Association limited by guarantee, and having no part of its Capital divided into Shares. The memorandum specially provides that the property and income of the Association shall be applied solely towards the promotion of its main objects: namely, the purchase, taking on lease or acquisition by exchange of any lands and forests in Palestine and adjoining territory

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as the inalienable property of the Fund, for the purpose of settling Jews on such lands. The Company is organized on a simple basis. The holders of Founders' Shares in the Jewish Colonial Trust are the sole members of the Association, and they elect Directors. The Directors are subject to the control of the Inner Actions Committee, which has in addition the right to appoint Directors (not exceeding three) to sit on the Board. The Inner Actions Committee has also the power to veto any action or course of action proposed to be taken by the Directors. The Bankers of the Association are "The Jewish Colonial Trust (*Juedische Colonial-Bank*) Limited," to whom all its funds and collections are remitted.

The cardinal principle of the Fund is voluntary contribution from all parts of the world, and for this purpose National Fund Commissions exist in all the principal countries.

3. METHODS OF COLLECTION.

Contributions to the Fund are secured by the following methods :—

- (a) **National Fund Stamps.**—Stamps with various pictorial designs have been printed and their value has been fixed in each country to correspond with the smallest current coin, for example, in America one cent, in France 5 centimes, in England one halfpenny. The practice is to affix these stamps to letters, programmes, cards, invitations to Zionist meetings, pamphlets, booklets, and so forth.
- (b) **Collection Boxes.**—The Collection Box is intended primarily to be used in the home, and to arouse a spirit of self denying zeal among members of the family, especially the children. Boxes are also placed in Synagogues, Jewish business houses, workshops, libraries, restaurants, and clubs. The boxes are opened periodically by collectors appointed by the responsible Commissions in each country. This means of collection is recognised by the Directors of the Association as being the best adapted to augment regular contributions and to secure increased returns. The method is of permanent value where voluntary assistance can be relied upon to exercise control over the distribution and clearing of the boxes.
- (c) **Telegrams.**—Special National Fund telegrams can be used for the purpose of transmitting congratulatory messages. The price of a National Fund telegraph form is the minimum charge fixed by the Post Office for sending a telegram; the telegram is posted as a letter in the ordinary way, and the price paid for the telegraph form goes to the National Fund.
- (d) **The Golden Book.** The Golden Book was instituted as an inducement to making donations or subscriptions

on a larger scale. The name of every individual or Society contributing £10 or upwards to the National Fund can be inscribed in this memorial volume, "The Golden Book of the National Fund," and every donor whose name is so inscribed receives a Diploma for his gift. Donors are also able to have inscribed the name of any person, Society or Institution that they may select. The Golden Book is thus a medium through which Jews can shew their esteem for individuals or Societies that have rendered good service to our people, and it is extensively used for this purpose.

- (e) **Land Donations Fund.** By this means it is intended to give every Jew the opportunity of purchasing a dunam* of land in Palestine in his own name and presenting it to the National Fund. The price of a dunam is £2. Every donor will have his name entered in a special land register and will receive a certificate. The land acquired by this means will be worked exclusively by Jewish agricultural labourers.
- (f) **The Olive Tree Fund.**—Under this head collections are made for the purpose of planting olive trees on land acquired by the National Fund in Palestine, so that the soil may be adapted to the ends for which the Jewish people propose to acquire it. The minimum amount requisite for the planting and cultivation of one olive tree is six shillings. A person who contributes at least five times that amount is entitled to receive an illuminated certificate.
- (g) **Bequests.**—Testamentary bequests are another of the resources of the National Fund. A bequest of £10 or over (for example) would entitle the testator's name to be inscribed in the Golden Book. Legacies of any amount may be bequeathed, and a form of special clause for insertion in wills is obtainable from the Head Office of the National Fund Commission in any country.
- (h) **Generally.**—There are other methods of collection, for instance, collection sheets placed in the hands of trustworthy persons and used for collections on special occasions; but the most important of all is the voluntary tax. The idea which underlies this mode of collection is that the value of a donation so made is enhanced if it is prompted by a feeling of duty and expressed by a tax voluntarily and regularly levied on oneself. An individual who does not wish his name to be known can have his donation published anonymously.
- (i) **Flower Day.**—This is dealt with under a separate heading (page 7).

* A dunam=about a quarter acre.

4. PROGRESS OF THE FUND.

The total amount collected up to the 31st of December, 1912, was £161, 750. The following table shews the amount collected in each year:—

Up to 6th April, 1907 (the date of incorporation of the Association)				...	...	...	...	£52,700
..	31st December,	1907	...	...	...	...	...	£58,800
..	..	1908	...	...	...	...	...	£66,490
..	..	1909	...	...	...	...	...	£90,035
..	..	1910	...	...	...	...	...	£120,112
..	..	1911	...	...	...	...	...	£138,882
..	..	1912	...	...	...	...	...	£161,750

During the first six months of 1913 the sum of £17,200 was collected, as compared with £12,050 for a similar period in the previous year. The total amount of the National Fund at the present day is estimated to exceed **£200,000.**

5. OBJECTS ACHIEVED AND

UNDERTAKINGS PROMOTED.

It is not possible within a brief compass to give a complete list of all the multifarious undertakings in which the National Fund has assisted with excellent results, but the following are specially worthy of mention:—

- (a) The creation of model farms on two estates called Kinnereth and Dagania situate in the region where the River Jordan flows into the Lake of Tiberias. The object is to educate Jewish workmen and workwomen. The former estate is leased to the Palestine Land Development Company, and the latter to the "Erez Israel" Settlement Company.
- (b) The plantation of Olive Groves and Orange Gardens on land acquired for this purpose by the National Fund. There are two estates of this kind, known as Hulda and Ben Shamen, near the railway running from Jerusalem to Jaffa. An agricultural farm, on the intensive system of cultivation, is also conducted by the Fund. The growing of tobacco and coffee planting are under consideration.
- (c) The foundation of a Colonization Association upon the property of the National Fund called Merchavia, on the co-operative ownership principles of the well-known Sociologist, Dr. Franz Oppenheimer.
- (d) The creation (through the medium of the Anglo-Palestine Company) of modern Jewish quarters "Tel Aviv" and "Nachlath Benjamin" in Jaffa, and "Herzlia" in Haifa.

These quarters, built and arranged on modern lines and conforming to modern hygienic principles, correspond to the "garden suburbs" with which we are familiar in England. They are among the most successful results of Jewish colonization work in Palestine. Tel Aviv in particular, with its regular streets, well-paved and lit, its small park, and its water-supply laid on to every house, presents a welcome contrast to the cramped, unpaved, unlit and insanitary towns which have been the rule in Palestine for centuries. To go to Tel Aviv from the neighbouring town of Jaffa is to realise what a great advance in civilisation has been achieved by Jewish effort in Palestine. A sandy waste has been turned into a flourishing model village. Tel Aviv is also the first example of an urban Jewish Community which manages its own affairs with perfect autonomy.

- (e) The furthering of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, which gives employment to 500 Jerusalem Jews and Jewesses, and is endeavouring to create a new style of Jewish art. The National Fund has placed two houses at the disposal of this School, and has aided it further by founding a Colony in its grounds where domestic industry is brought into connection with horticulture.
- (f) The purchase of land for the building of the Technical Institute at Haifa, for which a grant of £4,000 has been made.
- (g) The grant of a site and the erection of a building for the Hebrew Secondary School at Tel Aviv at a cost of £8,000.
- (h) The betterment of housing accommodation generally in the cities and on farm settlements.
- (i) Support generally to Institutions of public utility in Palestine.

In the Colonies of Petach-Tikvah and Chederah the National Fund has established two large Homes for unmarried Jewish labourers at a cost of nearly £2,000. It has also built a number of houses for the families of Jewish workmen in Petach-Tikvah, Rishon-le-Zion, Wadi-el-Chanin and Rehoboth with the aid of the David and Fanny Wolffsohn Fund and the Halperin Fund both of which are affiliated to it.

The National Fund has also undertaken the work of building houses for the Yemenite Jews. Each house involves the outlay of a sum varying between £50 and £60. Over £4,000 has already been applied in this direction. The immigration of Jews from Yemen is of the highest value for Jewish colonization in Palestine (see page 6.)

Money has also been devoted to a medical campaign against malaria. In a word, the Jewish National Fund strives by organised and systematic work to foster and support all branches of colonization in Palestine in the most practical manner.

6. YEMENITE JEWS AND COLONIZATION.

The first large immigration of Jews from the Yemen (South Arabia) into Palestine took place 33 years ago. Thanks to their industry and modest requirements the Yemenite Jews were able to subsist without the aid of the *Chaluka*. They found employment in house-building, and the *Alliance Israélite Universelle* came to their assistance by creating a special quarter for them in Jerusalem. The improved conditions which they found in Palestine soon exercised a favourable influence upon the Yemenites; they became invigorated in body and mind, and by reason of their industry, willingness to work and obedience they were much sought after as workmen. Their position in Jerusalem has been particularly benefited by the establishment of the Bezalel, in which they are capable workers. A Bezalel Colony consisting entirely of Yemenites has already been founded at Ben Shemen near Jaffa, where they are employed in a filigree workshop.

The attempt to employ the Yemenite Jews in agricultural labour in Jewish colonies has also been a distinct success. The satisfactory progress of the first settlers made a great impression on their brethren in the Yemen and a steady immigration has been going on for some time, promoted directly by the agency of the Zionist Organisation. For the time being, many Yemenites have been accommodated in provisional shelter—partly in sheds made of straw matting—but these temporary measures, while they sufficed for the summer months, were found to be inadequate in the winter. The building of cottages was accordingly recognised by the Jewish National Fund as an urgent necessity. A sum of £2,000 was voted for this purpose in 1912, and up to the present over £4,000 has been expended in this direction. Building sites have been acquired, temporary wooden barracks have been erected, and the construction of cottages in the colonies of Petach-Tikvah, Chederah, Ness-Ziona, Bir-Jacob and other places has begun. The amount named will not prove even remotely adequate to solve the housing problem. A cottage that is to be fairly durable, and built in accordance with hygienic requirements—with a garden plot attached—costs between £50 and £60. Before the War there were nearly 500 emigrant families of Yemenites in Palestine, and 500 cottages are still required. Further accommodation will have to be found to meet further immigration from time to time. It is clear, therefore, that a large sum of money will be needed to provide suitable cottages for the Yemenites. The National Fund, in addition to finding money for this purpose, has undertaken to organise measures for further aid, the donations collected for this special object being earmarked and administered separately. The Fund has decided that each of these cottages shall bear the name of its founder, as a permanent memorial of his sympathy, a lasting monument which everybody can easily acquire for himself or

dedicate to another. Already a great number of building donations have been received from private persons, societies and communities. The importance of the Yemenites for the furtherance of colonising work in Palestine makes the provision of cottages one of the most valuable of the enterprises of the Fund, and one which should be amply supported by all Jews.

7. THE OLIVE TREE FUND.

The Olive Tree Fund is a Branch of the National Fund which enjoys an ever increasing popularity. As has been already stated, Olive Tree plantations have been laid out on behalf of the Olive Tree fund upon two estates belonging to the National Fund in the vicinity of Jaffa. The plantations have been repeatedly subject to thorough inspections, and practical methods of cultivation have been discussed with the administrators of the Estates as well as with other experts. The conclusion come to is that it is advisable to continue the plantations in the manner hitherto adopted, especially in the mountain regions. Whoever travels through Palestine and observes the extensive fields and mountain slopes covered with hundreds of thousands of olive trees (planted by industrious Arabs many years ago) must recognise that the plantation of olive trees is a continuation on modern principles of the activity of the Arabs, who have inhabited the country for centuries and know its capabilities. The country also needs the plantation of other fruit trees, and of trees for timber. Upon the Estates of the National Fund in Hulda and Ben Shamen there are not only olive tree plantations but also plantations of vines, almonds, and other fruit trees, and of eucalyptus and various other trees for timber and ornamental purposes. The plantation of oranges, tobacco and coffee is also receiving special consideration.

8. TEL AVIV AND HAIFA.

It has been remarked above that Tel Aviv is one of the finest results of Jewish colonising work in Palestine. Its existence and its success go to prove that the Jewish National Fund is active not only in the country but also in the towns.

In Haifa a number of Jewish houses have been built with the aid of loans granted by the Jewish National Fund, and useful work has been done by supporting building enterprise in that city. The example of Tel Aviv and Haifa encourages the National Fund to attack the problem of housing and town-planning in yet other Palestinian towns. In this direction, as in others, it is doing work which in other countries is done by progressive governments or municipal bodies.

9. FLOWER DAY.

The sale of flowers and flags on a special day, known as "Flower Day," has turned out to be one of the most important and successful methods of collecting money for the Jewish National

Fund. It is now in vogue in all the principal countries of the world where the Fund has its agencies. Quite recently Flower Day was observed in over one hundred cities and towns in America with marked success. This enterprise was first undertaken in England in the year 1913 with good results and there is every reason to hope that in the future Flower Day will become a national function. Results have shewn that it is an excellent method of propaganda for the Fund and for Zionism in general, and one of the best ways of awakening enthusiastic interest in Palestinian work among all classes.

The New York "Hadassah" has hit upon the original idea of selling flower seeds to be planted at a period of the year which will enable them to blossom on Flower Day. Small packets of seed (costing from \$6.00 to \$7.50 per thousand packets) are distributed, and the packets are sold by children in the Jewish schools and other institutions for ten cents a packet. If this experiment succeeds it will give rise to a beautiful custom and will increase the popularity of Flower Day.

Flower Day will also entail the manufacture of hundreds of thousands of flowers and flags for sale in all parts of the world. There is no reason why their manufacture should not in future be carried on at the Bezalel in Jerusalem, which would thus develop a new artistic industry.

10. THE JEWISH NATIONAL FUND IN ENGLAND.

The Jewish National Fund for the United Kingdom was reconstituted by a Resolution of the Joint Zionist Council passed early in the year 1912. It consists of representatives appointed by the English Zionist Federation and the Order of Ancient Maccabæans. The number of representatives at the present time is five, two of whom have been appointed by the former body and two by the latter, while the fifth is a member of both organisations. The present members of the Commission are:—

Mr. Joseph D. Jacobs,	Chairman	} Representing the Order of Ancient Maccabæans.
Mr. E. W. Rabinowicz,	Treasurer	
The Rev. J. K. Goldbloom	...	} Representing the English Zionist Federation.
Mr. A. Lewis	...	
Mr. A. Marks	... ..	Representing both Organisations.
Mr. G. G. Liverman	... ..	Honorary Secretary.

The following are extracts from the Report for the period between June, 1912, and June, 1913:—

The Commissioners have held weekly or fortnightly meetings during the year and in addition have met for special purposes.

Sub-committees have been formed for special work and meetings held.

The Commissioners recognised that one of the most important parts of their work was the distribution and control of the National Fund boxes.

The collections made from boxes for the year were:

PROVINCES £59 LONDON £43

Complete registers have been kept of the boxes distributed. Machinery had been put in force enabling a single box to be traced to a holder at any place, and it is hoped ultimately to obtain complete control over the whole of the boxes distributed in the United Kingdom including those distributed prior to the constitution of the present commission.

Arrangements had been made whereby boxes were cleared every quarter or sooner at the request of the box-holder.

Special work has been devoted to the Yemenite Fund and a sum of £109 has been obtained. In Leeds Mr. Roomianick and Dr. Umanski (under the auspices of the Commission) have collected substantial sums of money.

Special literature has been prepared in Hebrew and in English appealing for help in this direction, and appeals to London and the Provinces, signed by the Officers of the Joint Zionist Council were distributed widely in London and the Provinces. Communications were addressed to the Ministers of all London and Provincial Synagogues. There have been sent to prominent members of the Jewish Community circulars appealing to them for their support, and also to prominent Zionists.

It is felt that the simultaneous publication of lists of the donations received serves a very useful purpose and stimulates gifts by donors ; all donations have been announced in the Yiddish Journals, copies of which are distributed in London and the provinces and arrangements were also made in February last for the publication of the lists in "The Zionist," copies of which are similarly distributed.

For some time it has been felt that the improvement of the provincial collections demanded a complete reorganisation of the work with a view to provincial centralisation and the carrying on of work by Committees of voluntary workers instead of by single individual Commissioners.

A Sub-Committee of the Commissioners was accordingly appointed, and they reported that the difficulties which had to be dealt with in connection with the provincial organization appeared to be both financial and administrative. The financial difficulty lay mainly in the absence of adequate security that the moneys received were transmitted to the proper quarter. A voluntary organization must depend for such security mainly on the standing and character of its workers. No strict and complete control was in their opinion possible without an elaborate system of checks, which would not only be out of proportion to the interests involved but would also irritate workers on whose goodwill the entire success of the collection depended. The most important consideration therefore was the selection of representatives in whom complete confidence could be placed. Apart from this however, a reasonable measure of control was of course indispensable, and the existing system appeared to be—at least in theory—fairly adequate. A complete list of donations appeared from time to time in the Yiddish Press ; and every donor was therefore able to see whether his contribution had been duly transmitted. Similarly the comparison of this list with the Bank vouchers showed, if the list was not challenged, that all moneys received by the Commission had been paid into the Bank. There were, however, other points in which they thought an improvement might be made :—

- (i) The lists should be inserted in the Press at stated intervals of a fortnight or a month, so that donors might know exactly when to expect their appearance.

- (ii) Donors should be invited to ask for an official receipt and collectors be furnished with receipt-books. The counterfoils should be periodically examined (say every six months) by an independent auditor.
- (iii) The receipt forms should state that a list of donations appeared at stated intervals in the Yiddish Press, and that a copy of one of the papers containing such lists might be seen on application to the collectors, which were to be supplied to them at the expense of the Commission.

The administrative problem was more difficult, and some measure of reorganization was necessary, with a view to securing stricter control and more satisfactory collections. The Sub-Committee were of opinion that this could best be attained by the co-operation in each town of two or three colleagues instead of the single representative then at work, and they therefore recommended that Committees should be formed

- (i) Where there were two or more Societies or Beacons in a town by the election of a representative by each Beacon or Society.
- (ii) In other places by nomination by the Commission on the recommendation of a responsible Zionist personally known to it.

Each Committee should consist of not less than three members. All lists of donations and statements of accounts should be signed by at least two of them on behalf of the Committee, which should be collectively responsible.

It was recommended that each of the existing Provincial Commissioners should be asked to send to each Beacon and Society in his town an official letter (to be provided by the Commission) inviting it to select a member to serve on the Committee. He should be asked to report the result within a month. If the result was unsatisfactory, or if no report was received, direct action by the Commissioners would have to be considered. In the case of representatives who had sent in no returns during the past year, it was suggested that should no acknowledgment of the Commissioners' request be received within a fortnight another letter should be written, and that if this was not answered the Commission should act directly. Where there was one Society or Beacon only, it was suggested that the representative, if personally known to the Commission, should be asked to name his own colleagues and that where he was unknown the proposed scheme should be communicated to him with a request to co-operate with the Commission's nominees, who should be provisionally selected on the advice of a responsible local Zionist. It was further recommended that each Committee should be supplied with a sufficient number of copies of Rules prepared by the Sub-Committee for its guidance, to which have been added forms which, in their opinion, might be advantageously used. It was pointed out that it was very desirable that, wherever possible, an early meeting of the local Committee should be attended by one of the Commissioners; and to this end Commissioners should be requested to notify the Secretary of the dates (if any) on which it would be convenient for them to visit any of the towns on the Commission's list.

The recommendations of the Sub-Committee have been vigorously prosecuted by the Commission.

Circulars, forms, letters, and receipt-books have been printed and circulated over the whole of the United Kingdom with the result that Local Committees have been constituted in many large towns, including Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow, Sunderland, Swansea, Cardiff, Leeds, Newcastle, Edinburgh. [Belfast, Bradford, Dublin, Dundee, Limerick, Nottingham, Southampton, Tredegar, Birmingham and Plymouth are the remaining towns in which Local Committees have been constituted.]

Branch Commissions were also formed in various districts of London, viz., in the West and S.W. district, and in North London.

Collections were arranged throughout the whole of the United Kingdom for the Festivals. For *Erev Yom Kippur* special arrangements were made and duly advertised in the Yiddish Press. 20,000 leaflets were printed in Yiddish and distributed with pamphlets in English.

Chanukah was selected as National Fund Day. Meetings were directed to be and were subsequently held in the main centres of the United Kingdom; special circulars were prepared and were printed in Hebrew and English, and were distributed generally and particularly amongst the Ministers and Presidents of Synagogues.

Special Conferences of honorary workers were held, with the result that on National Fund Day a substantial sum was collected.

A successful collection for the National and Yemenite Funds was also arranged throughout the United Kingdom on Purim.

Special arrangements were made for collections on the *Herzl* Yahrzeit and on the 9th of Ab.

The Commissioners are taking steps to secure as large a number as possible of annual subscribers to the National Fund, so that an assured income may be secured for the Fund.

From June, 1913, to August, 1914, the work of the Jewish National Fund in England continued with satisfactory results. During this period nearly £1,000 was collected from various sources, aided substantially by the holding of two Flower Days, the first in October, 1913, and the second in June, 1914, in London and important Provincial Towns. The nett collections for these two days amounted to £196 7s. 0d. and £340 5s. 0d. respectively.

Substantial contributions were obtained for the Yemenite Jews and the response from London and the Provinces in other directions was good.

The East London Commission have been successful in their local work in East London, which has been of great assistance to the Commission.

Before the War lists of all donations were regularly published in the Yiddish journals, copies of which were distributed in London and the Provinces. Donations also appeared in the monthly "*Zionist*," copies of which were similarly distributed.

The formation of Provincial Commissions resulted in increased donations from the Provinces. In 1913 collections were organised on *Herzl* Day, on *Tishah B'Av*, and on other anniversaries. For *Erev Yom Kippur* arrangements were made and duly advertised in the Yiddish Press. Leaflets were printed in Yiddish and distributed with Pamphlets in English, and special Synagogue and street collections were organised. Chanukah, December 28th, 1913, was selected as National Fund Day. Meetings were held in important centres of the United Kingdom, special circulars were prepared and were printed in Hebrew and English, and were distributed generally, particularly amongst the Ministers and residents of Synagogues.

11. THE POSITION ABROAD.

(a) In Russia.

Up to a comparatively recent date work for the Jewish National Fund in Russia had not been seriously interrupted,

and devotion to the institutions had been shewn in a marked manner notwithstanding the fact that the National Fund is not legally recognised by the Russian Government.

(b) In the United States and British Colonies

American Zionists of all parties are working zealously to enlarge the National Fund organisation. A Flower Day recently held in the United States brought in three times the amount collected in the preceding year. In addition a Flag Day took place on Purim, at which Jewish National Fund voluntary workers sold little flags in the streets and from house to house on behalf of the Fund. The new enterprise was sympathetically received and has proved excellent as propaganda. The Flag day is suitable also for being developed into a national demonstration of the Jewish people for their Flag. The amount collected in the first half year of 1915 amounted to \$28,000.

In all English colonies work is being carried on, and substantial collections are reported from South Africa and Canada. There has been a general resumption of work on behalf of the Jewish National Fund.

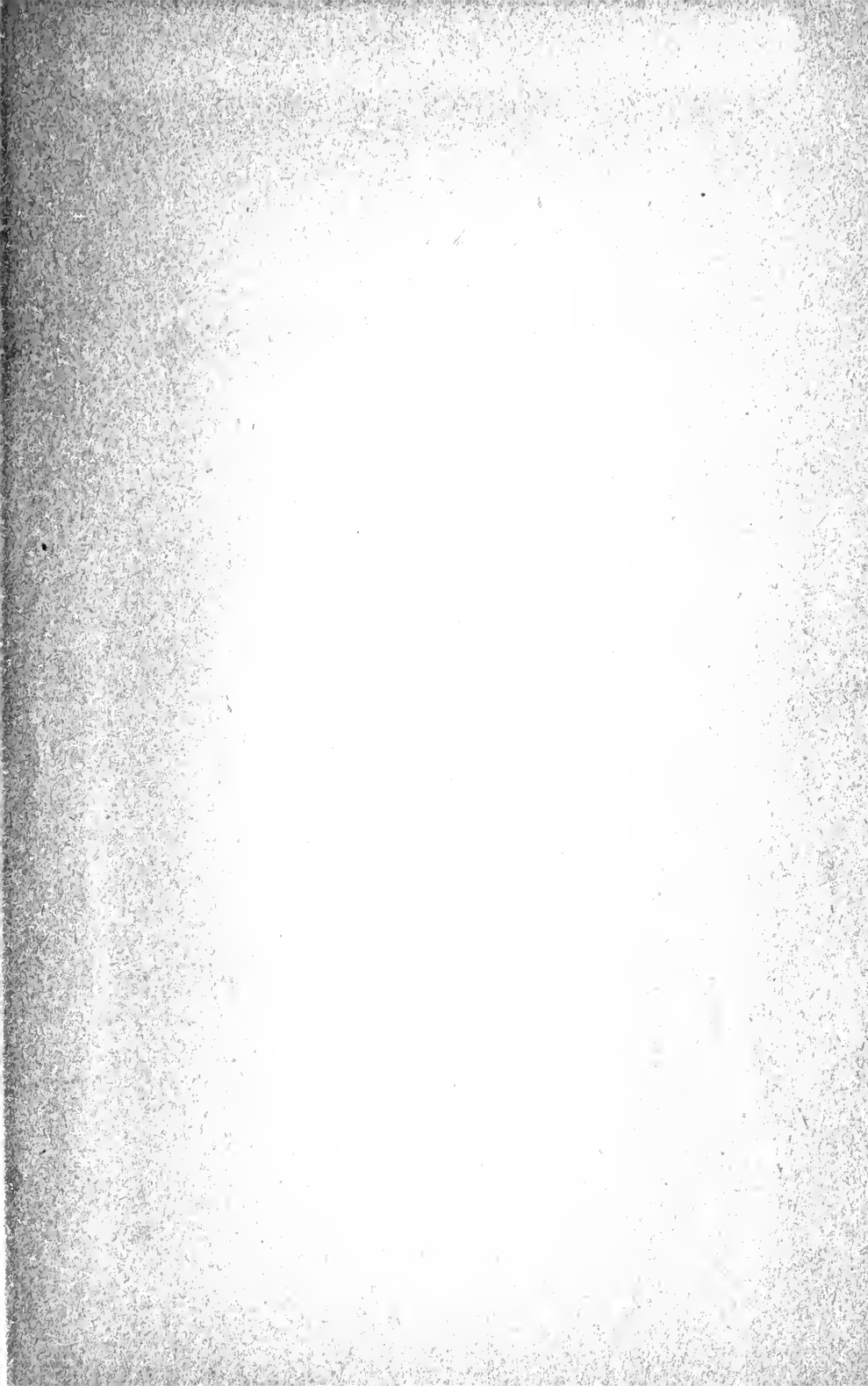
12. CONCLUSION.

In the foregoing pages an endeavour has been made to set forth the character, aims and working of the Jewish National Fund. It will be readily gathered that it is impossible for the Fund to develop of itself. It is only by the indefatigable and uninterrupted labour of all its representatives along with well directed and energetic efforts on the part of the Central administration, that success can be secured.

The best service that can be rendered is to spread widely as possible knowledge of all its objects and their high moral and national significance.

By the appointment of a National Fund Commission in each centre, by organising various groups and obtaining their co-operation in making collections, valuable work can be done. The more active the communications of the Commissions with the Central Office, the more strength will be imparted to the National Fund movement.

Contributors should remember that by their offerings they are performing great national work. The Jewish National Fund relies for its activities and its resources upon the ready and enthusiastic support of the masses. Herein lies the significance of the Fund. The task that will confront it after the present conflict will require all the courage, strength and means available. Colonization work will have to be vigorously continued, and developed, and to that end the confidence of Jews in all parts of the world must be secured. The support of the Jewish National Fund is needed in every enterprise and it should be the aim of every Jew to foster all the enthusiasm he can for the Fund and all that it represents.



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